rence to violation of right of the Children in the Indian subcontinent. There was also no reference to situation of Children in India in the recommendation of the NGC forum.

(b) and (e) Does not arise.

Import of coal by State Governments

*15. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have decided to import coal to meet their requirements; and

(b) if so, what are those State Governments and the details of their demand for coal in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have obtained approval of Finance Ministry to import 2 million tonnes and 1 million tonnes of coal respectively for their Power Stations at reduced rates of import duty. The requirements of coal as assessed by Central Electricity Authority for the power stations of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for tre year 1993-94 are as follows:

(In '000 tonnes)

Name of the Power Stations	Requirements
TAMIL NADU	
Ennore	2330
Mettur	3830
Tuticocin	3730
North Madras	80
	9970
KARNATAKA	
Raichar	33010

In view of the significant improvement in production and despatch of indivenous coal in the country, the coal companies are confident of meeting the full coal requirements of power stations in the country including power stations in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Child labour in the country

*16. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) the number of children, State wise, who have been driven by circumstances to work as labourers in industries, some of which are listed as hazardous;

(b) how many of these were in the carpet and slate pencil industries, State-wise, as on 30.6.1993;

(c) what major offensives are being launched by the Central and State Governments and various other non-Governmental organisations for the release and rehabilitation of these unfortunate children;

(d) whether Government have ascertained the views of the employers who employ children in large numbers in industries for formulating an all acceptable strategy to eliminate the child labour;

(e) if so, what are the details thereof and what steps have so far been taken in this regard; and

(f) what are the details of expenditure incurred out of Rs. 14 crores committed by are International Project for elimination of child labour, Child Labour Actio Support Programme and UNICEF funds, State-wise, during each of the last three years for tackling this social evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to)f) Authentic data regarding number of working children is

available through census which is conducted every ten years. The 1981 census does not indicate industry-wise number of child labour in each States. The 1991 census age-wise classified data for employment is yet to be made available.

Legislative provisions have been made in various laws to protect childern from exjloitation at work and to improve their working conditions. In addition, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits employment of children in certain hazardous occupations and processes and regulates their employment in other areas.

The National Policy on Child Labour, 1987 has been formulated which, inter-alia, envisages focussing on general development programmes for the benefit of child labour and project-based plan of action in areas of high concentration of child labour.

Financial assistance to voluntary organisations is provided for taking of action-oriented projects. In addition, two externally assisted projects for the benefit of working children namely IPEC (International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour) and CLASP (Child labour Action and Support Programme) have also been taken up. IPEC is a project assisted by ILO.

A meeting with representatives of the employers of selected industries which employ child labour was held on 2nd July, 1993 which inter-alia agreed on time bound elimination of child labour, on co-operation in the effort of Government in tackling child labour problem and on implementation of uniform minimum wages without discrimination as between children and adults.

Under CLAPS an amount of US $3,30,892 has been provided for a period of 3 years. Expenditure is let to be commenced Under UNICEF, an amount of Rs. 15.6 lakhs and Rs. 32.07 lakhs was spent in the calender years 1991 and 1992 respectively. Under IPEC, an amount of US $2.25 million has been allocated for the biennial ending December, 1993. The Statewise amount committed as per approved projects is given below:

Statewise amount committed as per approved projects Æunder IPEC

States	Amount (Rs. lakhs
Uttar Pradesh	57.68
Tamil Nadu	36.21
Andhra Pradesh	42.00
Orisa	18.54
Bihar	8.43
Karnataka	8.37
West Bengal;	34.91
Maharashtra	14.57
Gujarat	2.08
Delhi	20.68
Madhya Pradesh	4.56
Rajasthan	18.88
National Labour Inst.	51.11
TOTAL :	318.0

Supply of coal to Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra

*17. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR YADAV 'RAVI':

SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR

Will the Minister of COAL be please to state:

(a) what is the demand and supply of coal in Birar Gujarat and Maharashtra and

(b) what are the reasons for shor supply of coal to these States and what steps are being taken by Government t augment the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJI KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) The requirements of coal are not assesse State-wise. They are assessed industr wise. Available information indicati total quantities of coal supplied to co